

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

The following Memorial to the Legislature has been signed by such of the Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York as are in the city and could be reached, with the majority of the late officers, and is intended to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, and is intended to be presented to the Legislature at the next session, and is intended to be presented to the Legislature at the next session.

The Memorial of the undersigned, Trustees of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, respectfully sheweth, that the said company, which was organized in the year 1841, and has since that time been engaged in the business of insuring lives, and has accumulated a large sum of money, and has been successful in its operations, and has been successful in its operations, and has been successful in its operations.

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## New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 11, 1853.

Persons wishing to send their communications or place advertisements in this paper, should send them to the Publisher, at the Post-Office, No. 112 Nassau-st., or to the Editor, at the Post-Office, No. 112 Nassau-st., or to the Editor, at the Post-Office, No. 112 Nassau-st.

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cessation of the supply of breadstuffs and other raw products, which Western Europe has hitherto largely derived from Russia, an extensive and profitable foreign market would be opened to our farmers; and finally the number of men of means who would abandon Europe in consequence of such a war, and seek a new home in this country, would be immensely increased. Thus, whatever might be the upshot of the war for Europe or for particular States of Europe, there can be no doubt that at the conclusion of peace—if, as is pretty certain, that should be at a remote day—the United States would be found to have gained very greatly in all the elements of power.

Another change has taken place in the Spanish Administration. The Cabinet formed by Gen. Lersundi some two months since, and not yet completed, several members to whom places were offered having declined to take them, has been modified. The modification consists in the resignation of Don Bernardez de Castro, Minister of Finance, who is succeeded by Señor Pastor, and in the appointment of Don Calderon de la Barca to the portfolio of Foreign Affairs, while Señor Moyano is named Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The retirement of the late Minister of Finance is a misfortune, not only for the Cabinet but for the Country. Of all the Ministers, he was the one in whom the public had the most confidence, and whose official acts had been most truly conformable to the spirit of the Constitution. He had strenuously opposed the corrupt Road-grants of the preceding Cabinet; he had insisted on the convening of the Cortes; he had urged the revocation of the decrees against Gen. Narvaez; and had resisted the project of allotting to the heirs of the notorious Godoy a large indemnity for property of which that personage had been publicly deprived. On these points he stood alone; his colleagues were determined to pursue a different course, and accordingly he withdrew from the Government. No other of its members could have carried away with him so much of the elements of what trust the people have hitherto reposed in this Cabinet.

The antecedents of Messrs. Pastor and Moyano are rather favorable than otherwise. The latter was prominent in the Cortes two years since, where he vehemently opposed the administration of Bravo Murillo, and belonged to the Anti-Reform Committee whose object was to prevent an Absolutist reform that would have destroyed the Constitution altogether. Pastor was also opposed to Bravo Murillo, but we believe has not before taken a leading part in public affairs; at least, if late years we have not heard of him. But it must be said that in entering the Government when Bernardez de Castro goes out for such reasons as we have given above, they must have agreed to go with their colleagues, to become parties to the political errors which De Castro has so honorably resisted.

The newly-named Minister of Foreign Affairs is well known in this country, having resided here some years in the capacity of Minister Plenipotentiary. Whether he will accept office in Spain at present is doubtful; indeed, his friends at Madrid, immediately after his appointment, loudly declared that he would not. Such, we should imagine, would be the decision of any sensible man well established in a foreign country and not particularly desirous of enjoying the perils of a civil war at home, without the power of saving his country from its disasters. The situation in Spain is critical. There is a very potent influence in favor of availing the Constitution, and in the service of this scheme each successive Cabinet seems compelled by some fatality to exist. Bravo Murillo was on the verge of putting it in execution; Roncalli could not travel in any other path than one leading straight to the same result; and the Lersundi Administration is apparently subject to a similar malign destiny. Now, at the end of this undertaking civil war is inevitable. On the one hand, the foreign support which secured the crown to Queen Isabella will cease entirely the day the Constitution is annulled, and then the partisans of legitimacy and Don Carlos may hopefully begin again. On the other, the body of the people, who are seriously at fault to constitutional liberties, will also rise in their defense, and between these two revolutionary elements the present reigning family will be effectually driven from the throne, as it so richly deserves.

Into a complexion so gloomy, and where there is so little prospect of doing any good, the warmest patriot may be pardoned for not plunging, and we presume, with the friends of Don Calderon de la Barca at Madrid, that he will prefer to stay where he is. Should he, however, decide otherwise, the relations of Spain to the United States will not be likely to become less friendly in his hands. Long residence in America, and personal acquaintance with the institutions and leading men of this Republic, would enable him, better than perhaps any other Spaniard, at once to sustain the dignity of his country, and to preserve for her a friendly position toward the United States, even under the difficult circumstances that may possibly be produced.

With regard to the stoppage of the Slave Trade in Cuba and the work of emancipation in that island, the influence of Don Calderon in the Ministry could hardly be other than auspicious. If we mistake not, he held the post of Under-Secretary in the department of Foreign Affairs at Madrid at the time the slave trade there was negotiated, and was himself concerned in drawing up the Convention with Lord Clarendon establishing the Court of Mixed Commissions at Havana and providing for the apprenticeship and subsequent liberation of the emancipated. Accordingly, it were not too much to hope that, when charged with a ministerial portfolio, he should exercise a powerful influence for the exact fulfillment of the treaties in question. In so doing he would act most efficiently to save the honor of his country and to prevent Cuba from becoming a Slave State in the American Union, a consummation which every intelligent friend of liberty in this country or in any country must earnestly deplore.

THE EUROPEAN WAR QUESTION. Our correspondence and journals by the Atlantic add not much to our information with regard to the great question of peace or war in Europe. The believers in peace seem to place some reliance on the fact that up to the 13th ult. there had been no movement of the Russian forces for the occupation of Moldavia and Wallachia; but they forget that the last ultimatum was not rejected by the Porte until the 16th, and that the consequent march of the Russians could scarcely be commenced before the 25th. As there is no doubt that the occupation had been ordered to follow the rejection of the ultimatum, we must expect to hear by the next steamer that the Russians have crossed the Pruth and the Danube.

From Paris there is an unofficial report that Louis Napoleon has agreed to the English view of the case, and when the occupation of the Principalities takes place, will not insist on regarding it as a declaration of war. Whether this be true or only stockholders' invention, public attention in the preservation of peace appeared rather stronger at Paris and London when the Atlantic said that it had been previously. Still mercenary operations were proceeding with extreme caution, and in the commercial world there was evidently nothing like a firm assurance on the subject. For though in the ultimatum sent from St. Petersburg to Constantinople, Count Nesselrode, who now for the first time appears in the negotiations with the Porte, declares that the Russian troops will enter the territories of Turkey, "not to make war, but to obtain from the Sultan concessions which he has refused to grant by way of an amicable understanding," it is hardly possible for one who has studied the whole progress of the affair, from Menchikoff's debut at Constantinople to Count Nesselrode's circular, to doubt that the Czar means to make war, and that his object is the destruction of Turkey. In fact, the ultimatum expressly says that it is in consequence of "his solicitude for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire" that the Emperor once more urges the Sultan's Government "to reflect on the disastrous consequences of its refusal," clearly signifying that for the Porte to persist in its refusal would result in the downfall of the Moslem power. In view of these facts, we may be assured that the recent decree of the Sultan, emancipating his Christian subjects, and guaranteeing to them, all the Greeks inclusively, all that Russia asked for the Greeks alone, will not be accepted as satisfactory by the Emperor, but that he will continue to demand an act of the nature of a treaty with himself, giving him the right to interfere as he may choose in the internal affairs of Turkey. Up to the present hour there is nothing in the public course of Russia to indicate the slightest disposition to yield anything in regard to this question. What may be brought about by the efforts of Austria toward mediation remains to be seen, but very much is not to be expected.

When we consider the interest of France and England in the preservation of the Turkish Empire as it is, it seems unlikely that they should consent to the occupation of the Principalities by Russia. And if they do consent, what then? Will they then advise the Porte to grant the very demands which they have all along advised it to reject? Or will Russia abandon these demands at the very moment that she victoriously takes possession of the Principalities? Neither of these is probable.

But it is useless to speculate on the chances of such an imbroglio. Only, as a general war lies clearly among these chances, we may appropriately inquire what would be its effect upon this country. No doubt that, at first, it would be disastrous, especially to enterprises of a speculative nature. It would arrest our impetuous career in the contracting of debts abroad, and would at first produce a wide-reaching and disastrous pressure on our money market. Such would be the immediate effect, but ultimately the United States would be benefited. The disasters of the beginning would result in the establishment of a tariff which would at last raise American industry and commerce out of colonial dependence on England; by the

cessation of the supply of breadstuffs and other raw products, which Western Europe has hitherto largely derived from Russia, an extensive and profitable foreign market would be opened to our farmers; and finally the number of men of means who would abandon Europe in consequence of such a war, and seek a new home in this country, would be immensely increased. Thus, whatever might be the upshot of the war for Europe or for particular States of Europe, there can be no doubt that at the conclusion of peace—if, as is pretty certain, that should be at a remote day—the United States would be found to have gained very greatly in all the elements of power.

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children be necessary to the Kingdom of Heaven, the few plain rules followed by private persons in their private affairs are alone necessary to the growth of Empires. In the history of this century we find no administration of power so unmarked with public acts as a so-called brilliant character as that of John Quincy Adams, who did nothing but let things alone, pay off the national debt and allow the people to increase their store, concentrate their numbers, and add to their happiness. If he had made a brutal democratic war on the Seminole or Mexican and scattered and thereby weakened the population, his administration would be considered brilliant as it was, it was called imbecile because it was truly great. So too, Robert Walpole, in the last century, though surrounded by a rotten set of legislators and churchmen, and an ignorant people, kept England gloriously at peace. He, however, does not shine in history, but the elder Pitt, with his wars and debts, who came after him, is as splendid as a conflagration.

The above quoted Napoleonian aphorism is much in vogue, or rather the latter half of it, among a certain and large portion of social philosophers, publicists, dissatisfied retrogradists, as well as discomfited revolutionists. The fear is of a universal monarchy, and the past is appealed to for support. Apart from the deficiency of all analogies between the past and the future, such prophecies are nonsensical on the mere ground that no man has a special gift in that line. If some new power in the material world should revolutionize the present modes of travel and commerce; if some fresh social economy, upsetting the commercial preponderance of cities were discovered; if some novel destructive agent which would put an end to war by means of its wholesale terrors, were to be put in practice—either of these might change the face of Society, and Society has been changed and empires defined by parallel innovations.

But let us look at the prophesies of a universal monarchy from historical analogies. History records some such essays of universal monarchy, at least over the known or historically acting part of the world at certain periods. Cyrus, with his Medo-Persians, is the first of that kind whose conquests and era are in connection with the historical chain that reaches to our times. But if he led vigorous, energetic, warlike and savage races against Lydians, Assyrians, Egyptians and others, they being more advanced in the civilization and polish of that era, no one, however slightly acquainted with the history and progress of civilization, will compare that now existing, in form or tendency, with that of the ancient epochs. The spirit of Caste reigned supreme among the besotted nations of the East, and when the Achaean conquerors, with such adherents, attempted the invasion of Democratic Greece, they were at once repulsed.

In Europe the greater half of the creations of caste and hierarchy are already in ruins, and Liberty, never stifled, though momentarily weakened, is undermining what remains. The people of Europe are neither Lydians, Assyrians nor Egyptians, whatever may be the resemblance between the petty sovereigns of both these empires. Again, the Macedonian hero conquered nearly the same regions, and the Grecian Republics, weakened by their dissensions and their colonial system. The liberties, however, of the greater portion of Europe are not in a decaying, but a growing state, and no serpent, Python or Cærean, will strangle them. Alexander brought into Asia the Grecian culture and language, and thus facilitated several centuries after the spread of Christianity in Antioch as well as in Alexandria. Russia has no such superior culture to introduce into Western Europe.

The universal dominion of Rome was not extended originally in the name of despotism and barbarism. This dominion was destroyed, when the Emperors, as now the Cæsar, claimed divinity. Rome conquered no nations more free or civilized than herself. The Rome of Emilius, Flavianus, Lucullus, was more free, if less polished, than Macedon, Greece, or Asia. The dignity of man was based on firmer, loftier and purer premises in Rome than in the countries conquered. There was more right, liberty and civilization in the municipia of Italy than those of Gaul when Caesar entered them with his victorious legions, and the same existed in relation to Persia, Iberia and Africa. Are the relations of Europe to the rest of Europe of the same character? The aspirations for a rude but distinct national independence as principally represented by the savage German and Gothic tribes, overthrew finally the power of the Cæsars.

To come nearer our own times, in illustration of our argument, Charles Vth ruled legally and quietly over three parts of Western Europe, over the most civilized and flourishing countries of that time: Poland partly sided with him; even barbarous Russia sent him succors and sought his alliance; and he was supported by the Papacy, still influential if not all-powerful at that epoch. No one ever so nearly grasped the scepter of continental monarchy. But such an establishment has always been and ever will be hostile to the genius of Europe, and the vital forces which have prevented it before are now stronger than ever and will prevent it still.

Napoleon, with armies whose antecedents of glory lay in the Marseillaise, in new births of the French Revolution; who was originally one of the people, and rose from a subaltern by effort, not favor; who carried his code, with its equalities before the law for all men into the territories annexed to France—could not attain to the conquest of Europe under one Empire, how can the Russian, without any such impulses and aid hope for it?

The decay of the superior spirit of Society on the Continent of Europe out of Russia is contrasted with the vigor of the same class in Russia, by those who argued for the single monarchy. But in what does the class really differ in Russia from that of the other States? In nothing, perhaps, but greater fragility and putridity. It is grub and pul at the core. It has no superior sap, vitality, or endurance. Its power is set down by each successive Emperor, and it does not gain on the people.

Russian supremacy can only come of superiority, and up to this time she has been a borrower and not a lender in arts. In manufactures she is improving, though by no manner of comparison so fast as the people of the German Customs-Union. In the resources of war, she has been dependent on foreign loans. But with the improvements which are taking place in Russia, come the force of individuality, the elevation of the people, and the difficulty of making war on merely barbarous principles. The love of home is more strongly engendered in proportion to its comforts and conscription and expropriation equally cease under the growth and diffusion of capital. The Slave, too, is not naturally aggressive. He now enters the army because he cannot help it, and when drafted there is a scene of wailing in his family. Any continued armed invasion by such a people of the rest of Europe is equally as impossible, whether we look at the nature of the Russian or that of the people of the other States of the continent.

The operations of Russia are to be in another quarter. Her popular influences lie in redeeming the wastes of Asia, and carrying gradually Western civilization thither. Europe meanwhile, fortified at large by each successive revolution, will increase her political knowledge and resources, and the nations—knit together by common interests—enabled by judicious protection of home-interests to neutralize the monopoly of Great Britain, and finally enjoy tree-trade, will abolish the trade of kings, and universal monarchy, the chimera of speculation, will be impossible.

By a published correspondence, it appears that Samuel Martin, of Campbell's Station, East Tennessee, was the pioneer of cheap postage, and that for twenty-five years, by means of writing in the public press and sending circulars to influential people, he awakened attention to the subject. These facts are made known in the proceedings of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, and being of national importance, should be recognized. Mr. Martin is now endeavoring to reduce the postage on books.

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## A WATER SUPPLY FOR BROOKLYN.

A great objection to Brooklyn as a place of residence is the absence of an abundant supply of pure water. While New-York rejoices in the Croton, her great suburb beyond the East River has had to depend on the limited resources of wells and cisterns. This evil is perhaps appreciated in its full extent only by families moving there from this side; but yet it has been